THE STATE CAPITAL.

No Report on the Famous Reform Charter.

THE FIGHTS OF THE FACTIONS

A Peep Into the Method of Cleansing New York City.

THAT NEW COURT HOUSE.

A List of the Items Which Swell Up the Millions.

TWEED'S WATER BILL AGAIN.

The Beach Pneumatic Railroad Swindle in Danger.

Brooklyn Reform Charter-The Pro Rata Bill-Railroads in Brooklyn and New York.

ALBANY, March 21, 1872. The Senate Committee on Cities did not, as it was expected they would, report the charter this morning, but it is believed that they will be ready to reort on Friday. Mr. Wheeler is still working ener getically to have it come out of the hands of the mmittee, not as a renash of the charter the Committee of Seventy desire to have passed, but as a charter which can be recognized as the work of the 'Seventy.'' In other words, he does not think that the committee should, as they at first threatened to do, so change it in its every important feature that it would in the end really be an entirely new charter, whose strongest claim upon the Legislature would be that it was bolstered up by partisan support and factional influence instead of the wishes of the people, as expressed at the last election. A strong effort was made to-day by certain republican members of both houses to have the committee

but it was unsuccessful, and Mr. Palmer, the chairman, asserts that the committee will report the charter with this clause intac*. Thus it will be seen that Wheeler may fairly claim the victory on this step ever since the bill came up from the lower house. He has not been so successful, however, in the matter of preventing a change in the provisions which relate to the Board of Aldermen. The charter as it originally stood provided for only one board of city fathers, and the committee have de-cided to have two boards—a Board of Algermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen, as at present. This is an important change, and one over which there has been a considerable contest in the committee. As to the clause which indirectly legislates out of office certain officials now in power change whatever has as yet been made; but the great point over which the committee are higgling at present is the question of the Finance Department. They have decided to do away with the FIVE MEN IN BUCKRAM

feature in all the departments, and so the result is that Mr. Green's triends have been aroused and are remain in office. This effort on their part, naturally enough, is making the real friends in the committee of Commissioner Van Nort look to his interests. As matters now stand, therefore, in this particular, it looks as though there will be a lively fight between Green's and Van Nort's adheron all sides. Not, indeed, that the two gentle men in question are working against one another. tors want the charter so amended that Van Nort will remain in office, and who are, at the same time, very anxious that Green should go by the board, On the other hand, there are a few of the Senators who want Green retained, but who would gladly see Van Nort legislated out. The advocates of these two gentlemen's interests are doing their test now to in office. In other words, they have found out that if they keep the fight up it may result in both Green and Van Nort losing their official neads at the same time. In the committee and out of it in the Sennate Mr. Van Nort's friends appear to be the more numerous; but Mr. Green's are strong enough to make things unpleasant all round should they see fit to act ugly. What the committee will do in the long run it is at present impossible to determine, but it may be that they will leave the Benate itself to take hold of the clause in question just as it stands, if they cannot come to a peacetu solution of the difficulty. However, the fusion of the friends of Van Nort and Green may lead the committee to make the change that the narmonizers are willing should be made. As a whole, I understand the charter will remain pretty much the same as the Committee of Seventy drew it up and the House amended it, and that none of its original vital features will be destroyed by the committee, although a few days ago they had intended to give the whole thing an entirely new face. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Schultz got wind of this resolve and sent word to the committee that the Committee and sent word to the committee that the Committee of Seventy would repudiate the charter as far as they were concerned if it was put into an entirely new dress, and it may be that this suggestion may have deterred the extremists in the Senate from cutting the charter into tatters. There is considerable excitement just now over the subject of the committee's action, and speculation is rife as to what other, if any, changes they will make in addition to those already made before reporting. The "Seventy" people are evidently determined to see the thing through safely to the end.

The city Hall Court House,

Ar. Comptroller Green's answer to the Senate resolutions relative to the construction of the New City Hall Court House gives the following as the amounts expended:—

Mount.

Mount.

Mount.

Mount. d the charter will remain pretty much the same

Year. 1861-New County Court House (con. 513,436 93 441,826 38 85 New County Court House (con. struction of) New County Court House (con-33,025 61 448,583 74

1867 - New County Court House (con-1868-New County Court House (con 468 90

1870-New County Court House (con-

2,670,657 29 1871-New County Court House (con-427,757 05 struction of).

1872—New County Court House (construction of). 40,246 35

. 28,194,949 54 Appended to this table is a foot note which says:—There is "amount charged for furniture, sales and repairs to county offices, courts and buildings (nearly all of which are in the New County Court House), \$5,282,229 10; also a claim made by the Tenth National Bank for advances to the County Court House Commissioners, \$242,579 94 and interest; also a large amount of claims for work done and material furnished on and to the building of which no account has yet been received." Then comes the following:—There will be a large smount yet to be expended, as the building is far from being completed."

Sengtor Robertson. Senator Robertson succeeded to-day in having the obli repealing Tweed's Water bill of last year passed by a vote of 21 to 2, Mr. Flemann and Mr. Benedict opposed the bill stoutly, on the ground that the lattes in Westdnester county, which Tweed's bill gave New York city a certain amount of control over, were needed to keep the metropoits from a water famine in the summer time. In his opinion it was very foolish for the

them and that they were essential to the city of New York. The habit that some Senators had of constantly throwing the name of Mr. Tweed at their fellows to intumidate them from advocating any bill that they did not favor themselves was an exectable one, and seared nobody. The "Boss" politically was dead as a door and, and all the talk in world, in or out of the senate, could not resurrect him. It would be better, he thought, for the Legislatine to deal with live issues, not with dead carcasses. Mr. fremann contended that the bill under consideration ought to be so amended as to meet the objections of the Wesichester people instead of repeating the good that was in the Tweed bill, as well as the bad that everybody knew about.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A resolution was adopted by the Assembly on the 7th inst. calling upon the County Clerk of New York to report within ten days the title of all actions, motions and proceedings in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district in which a referee, receiver, arbitrator or commissioner in lunary had been appointed; the names of the attorners, referees, receivers, arbitrator or commissioners, and the amount of relief granted, and of costs and allowances in each case, together with the name of the Judge before whom such proceedings were nad, and of the Judge by the hist of January 1869, to the date of the report, and the

and allowances in each case, together with the name of the Judge before whom such proceedings were mad, and of the Judge by woom the costs and allowances were made. The information is required to emorace the period from the ist of January, 1869, to the date of the report, and the County Clerk is particularly ordered to furnish all that he can possibly obtain, whether from the papers in his office or the records of the court. The resolution is sweeping in its scope and necessitates an immense amount of work. In a communication received from him this morning Mr. Loew replies that as soon as he received the resolution he set all the available force of his office on the work; that the time of himself and several of his assistants had been occupied in the production of books and papers before the Judiclary Committee of the House, which has been sitting in New York, that compliance with the resolution will involve the examination of some sixty thousand documents, books of record and index, and the tabulating of the results in a proper manner; that the examination is still being conducted, but the work could not be completed within the period indicated. He asks for an extension of time. The communication was received, ten days additional time were granted.

The Third Judiclat District court house. In answer to the resolution adopted on the 11th district of the city of New York to furnish the Assembly within ten days a detailed statement of the work performed and the amount expended on that Court House, Poice Justice Shandley sent in a communication asking for more time, and promising to furnish the information called for at the carliest practical moment. At the surgestion of the Nose, it processes to detailed statement of the work performed and the amount expended on the Third Judiclad pistrict of the city of New York, to furnish the office of the work performed and the amount expended on the semily within ten days a detailed statement of the work performed and the cambale for at the carliest practical moment. At the

the measure were the effect it would have on the canal tolis and the diversion of trade from its established channels. It has many determined opponents in the House, especially among members representing interests along the line of the Eric Canal. Mr. Alvord calls it "a bill to abandon the Eric Canal and abolish the cities of the State." Mr. Alberger. of Eric, delivered a set speech against the bill and presented the objections to it, and Mr. Forexpianned its advantages in a local and national point of view, and advocated its speedy passage. After considerable debate a motion of Mr. Alberger to recommit the bill to the Committee on Canals, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which, of course, would kill it, was carried by a vice of 46 to 37, when Mr. Fort made a counter motion to recomsider the vote which was fail on the

which, of course, would kill it, was carried by a vote of 46 to 37, when Mr. Fort made a counter motion to reconsider the vote which was laid on the table, which was also carried.

The Beach Pneumatic Underground Railroad D.

The Senate occupied the greater portion of the day and all the evening in committee of the Whole the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railroad bill.

Mr. Benedict and Mr. Tiemann manifested considerable opposition to the bill as it stands, and the former offered several amendments to guarantee, as lar as possible, the property owners along the line of the road against loss. It will be remembered that the charter of this road was granted in 1863, and that this bill is a suppleme-tary one. Mr. Winsiow advocated the bill, as did Mr. D. P. Wood in a set speech. The arguments produced pro and oon were pretty much the same as those made by the friends and opponents of the measures before the Raifoad Committee last week. During the evening session Mr. Lewis and Mr. Mirriphy attacked the bill, not, as they said, because they were opposed to any rapid transit underground scheme, but because it was fini or defects.

Mr. Mirriphy said he had no idea that the bill would ever pass both houses and be signed by the Governor. He knew that New York should have some better means of passenger transportation than it has at present; but the bill under consideration did not meet with his cattre approval. He then othered an amendment provicing that the combany, during the construction of the road, should build temporary bridges over broad way, erect strong foundations for the nouses, not to interfere with the travel in the street, and to replace every part of the surface broken broadway, erect strong foundations for the nouses, not to interfere with the travel in the street, and to replace every part of the surface broken auring the work. Another amendment was offered uuring the work. Another amendment was offered that it at any time the company, after beginning work, should cease for a longer time than three monins, the road should revert to the Mayor, Companies and Commissioner of Public Works, who can take charge of it for the city. Mr. Lewis pointed out the fact that the offil did not require the company to have any certain capital. Mr. Benedict, arguing against the assertion of Mr. Madden that the charter for the road was granted years ago, contended that the company were really seeking for a new charter in this bill, as by the bill made a law in 1868 they were not authorized to construct a time for cars, but a single nity-four inch time for packages. They had not organized under the General Railroad, but under the Washing Machinelaw, called the Mechanical and

nity-four inch tune for packages. They had not organized under the General Railroad, but under the Washing Machine iaw, called the Mechanical and Manufacturing law. Mr. Adams remarked that by the present bill the road was allowed to connect anywhere with any other railroad. By this means they come connect and to below Forty-second street with the Hariem and not continue it any further up town. He fine moved an amendment, which was adopted, that no connection should be made with any other road at any point below Fitty-ninth street. Mr. Benedict showed that the ull allowed the company to tear up the entire surface of Broadway during the construction of the road. Mr. Madden said that the work would be under the supervision of two competent men, appointed by the Senate, and a third by the Commission of Public Works. He offered an smendment, providing that the capital stock of the company should be \$5,000,000, and that work on the road should not be commenced until two per cent is paid in. The bill stock of the company should be \$5,000,000, and that work on the road should not be commenced until five per cent is paid in. The bill was then progressed, and the committee west into consideration of the Alertopo'stan Transit company, better known as the Two Tier Railroad. The arguments used against it by the New York Senators was even more severe than those used against the other bill. It would be useless, therefore, to go into details about the amendments offered to it. The two bills were flually ordered to a third reading. The kaliroad Committee of the Assembly have finally determined to report adversely on the leach pneumanic rapid transit scheme, and in favor of the central underground, with some amenoments. Among the provisions introduced into the oil by the committee are that \$5,000,000 shall be subscribed, and ten per cent of that sum paid in it cash within sixty days, and that work on the road shall be commenced within hinety days after the passage of the act.

The Committee on Chiles of the Bookelyn, The committee on Chiles of the city of Brook-

the road shall be commenced within ninety days alter the passage of the act.

The New Reform Charter for the city of Brooklyn. The Committee on Cities of the House considered to-day the new reform charter for the city of Brooklyn. The charter has long laid in the hands of the committee, the republican members from kings county being opposed to some of its provisions, particularly those which would interfere with their pet schemes of special legislation for changing the present Boards of Police, Fire and Water Commissioners, and which were passed on Tuesday evening. At the meeting to-day Mr. Morton, the radical Brooklyn member, who has been so persistent in his efforts to legislate the democrats in the above named Boards out of office, declared his opposition to that northol of the charter which would operate to retain democrats in power to counteract the influence of the republicans. The committee, however, came to the conclusion to report in favor of the charter without any material amendment, if, indeed, they should suggest any amendment at all. The Assembly was engaged this evening in, the third reading of bills, and a good portion of the time was speat over some Brooklyn matters.

SROOKLYN RAILROADS.

The bill authorizing the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to extend their road from the junction of Fution and Putnam avenues, along Putnam avenue to Nostrand avenue, and thence to Halsey street and along to Broadway, passed to third reading.

City RailRoad Franchises.

The principle of granting valuable franchises to city railroad companies without proper compensation to the city was denounced by Mr. Hawkins and others, when the bill fo extend the Tenth Street Kailroad in New York Reross town was under consideration. The fourth section of the bill provides for the appointment by the Supreme Court of three Commissioners to settle what proportion of the net profits of the road should be paid annually for the franchise. As a substitute for this Mr. Hawkins proposed that the company should pay the city the sum of \$

Seventh avenue, with a single track to West Eleventh street or Hammond street, thence to Washington street and along to Christopher street, and along Christopher street, and along Christopher street with a double track to the North River; also with a single track through and along Sixth avenue with a single track to Fourteenth street to Sixth avenue, thence through and along Sixth avenue with a single track to Fourteenth street, together with the necessary connections, turnouts, switches, curves and side tracks for the complete operation of the road and the extensions granted. Also with a single track through and along Beancey street from Lewis street to Columbia street, with a single track through and along Delancey street from Lewis street to East street, with a double track through and along East street, from Delancey street to Grand atreet; thence by necessary tracks on Monroe and Corlears streets to the present stables and car house of the company, on Corlears street, between Mouroe street and Cherry street. The bill is characterized as one of those which slide through the Legislature under the greasing process, and known to every one as "jobs."

THE PRO BATA BILL

was discussed this evening again before the Railroad Committee. Horace F. Clark and Mr. Fairchild appeared against the bill, and Mr. Tillinghast and Mr. Wooster, of the Central road, were examined as to the effect of the passage of the bill would have upon the general railroad business throughout the State. Jones, the ex-loubyist, endeavored to argue in favor of the bill, but he had some difficulty in convincing the committee that he had a right to be heard. The consideration of the bill was then post-poned until Tuesday next.

Vice President Archer, of the Erie road, who was here to-day, denies most emphatically that he came here to advocate the supplementary Erie bill introduced by Mr. O'Brien yesterday. He says the new forces of the road are in nowise interested in the road, and all he came here for was to oppose the Pro Rata bill. This sets

lese, relative to carrying deadly weapons, as follows:—
"Every person who shall within this State use or attempt to use, or with intent to use, against any other person, shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or with like intent shall willing and furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand club or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger or sword cane, or any gun, pistol, revolver, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof may be punished by imprisonment in any prison for a term not more than one year or a fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

This act to take effect impediately. ear or a line not exceeding \$000, or ne and imprisonment. This act to take effect immediately.

The Pro Rata Freight Bill Refere the House Knilroad Committee-An Ex-Corruptionist Declares Himself.

ALBANY, March 21, 1872. The House Railroad Committee had Mr. Alvord's Pro Rata Freight oill before them this afternoon, cester, treasurer, of the New York Central and Hud son River Railroad, were examined by Horace F. Clark. They testified that if the bill were passed and enforced they would have to abandon either the through or way freight business of their road.

Horace F. Clarke addressed the committee on the subject of railroad management generally and asked that the railroads in the state should be given a hearing on the royaldons of the subject.

A motion was made by members of the committee to postpone further action until next Tuesday, o postpone further action until next Tuesday, ending its consideration George A. Jones said 1.e should protest in a most solemn manner against further delay in relation to this matter. The people nad petitioned or this bill in great numbers and celays were only isked for in order to defeat the measure. He said he spoke from experience as an ex member of the obby and ex-corruptionist of legislators.

Mr. Clark desired to know if the gentleman said he was an ex-corruptionist.

abandoned his old business.

Mr. Jones—And I am sorry to see the gentleman has not abandoned his. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday next. THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Insurance Committee met again this afternoon in the miller case, but was innable to take testimony owing to the absence of the stenographer.
The liouse Printing Committee met this afternon and recalled Thomas L. Goodwn, who reiterated his testimony concerning William Richardson, which the latter some days since contradicted. Goodwin also produced a witness who testified to his (Goodwin's) good character.

The Senate Raifroad Committee met again to hear arguments in the case of the New York and Harlem Raifroad concerning the proposition to give the second concerning the sec

Railroad concerning the proposition to sink the tracks of that road in the upper part of the city. The following resignation has been sent to the Governor:—

His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State 81E-1 respectfully region me all of New York:

Sin—I respectfully resign my office as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes. The differences which have existed between my associates and mayed have been upon questions which have principle of obedience to the statutes under which the commission was appointed, but also its success in the performance of the important duties with which it is charged. My convictions of duty require me to submit the matter to the Legislature. Having fulfilled that duty it seems to me proper that I should now present my resignation. I add the expression of my best wishes that those to whom the work shall be entrusted may per jorn it with credit

A SEVENTY SOLON ON HAND.

Charles Watrous, of the Committee of Seventy, reached this city this evening, and with others of the committee who are here will continue their labors on the charter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 21, 1872.

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

REPORTS. To regulate elections in the city and county of New York.
To authorize the Surrogate of Eric county to appoint an auditor; also to authorize the surrogates of all counties in

anditor; also to authorize the surrogates of all counties in the State to appoint auditors.

To incorporate the New York Construction Company.

To regulate the Courts of Record in New York.

To facilitate the construction of the New York and Canada Rairoad.

To incorporate the Depositors' Loan Institution of the city of New York.

Amending the act establishing gaslight companies.

OUR COUTT. COURT HOUSE.

Comptroller Green. In answer to a resolution of the Senate, reports the cost of the new Court House, so far as the same has been paid, at \$8,194,349; furniture and repairs, \$5,282,292; additional claims outstanding so far as known, \$242,679, which are held by the Tenth National Bank. The Comptroller has no means of ascertaining other claims; but he says they are large.

Regulating the Couris of Record in New York.

To dissolve the New York and Richmond Granite Company.

To dissolve the New York and attentions dramite com-pany.

Prescribing the duties of assessors and collectors of taxes.

To repeal what is known as Tweed's Water act,
Amending the act to lay out Sixtleth street, Brooklyn,
Incorporating the National American University of Music and other liberal arts in New York city.

Providing for an armory in Brooklyn.

To regulate ferries from Tenth and Twenty-third streets and directionint. and Greenpoint.

To amend the constitution relative to bribery and corruplion at elections.

on at elections. To exempt dentists in New York from jury duty. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the fol-The Senate went into committee of the block of building The Beach Pneumatic Railroad through Broadway.

The Metropolitan Transit through the blocks of building

and
The Gilbert Elevated Railroad through the Bowery and
Third avenue.
Messrs, Tiemann and Benerict were opposed to please Ibird avenue.
Mears, Tiemann and Benedict were opposed to placing they railroad in Broadway, on, over or under it.
Measrs, Madden and James Wood spoke on the other Without coming to any decision, the Senate took a recess
till half-mat seven P. M. Evening Session.

The Senate devoted the entire sension to the consideration of the Pneumatic Railroad and the Metropolitan Transit company's three tier road. Both buls were ordered to a hird reading. Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21, 1872.

The Speaker presented a communication from Charles E.

Loew, County Clerk of New York, stating that he has not
been able to complete the cammination in regard to the
records of proceedings in lunary, on file in his office, owing
to the great labor involved, and asking an extension of time.

Tabled.

records of proceedings in lunacy, on file in his office, owing to the great labor involved, and asking an extension of time. Tabled.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from E. J. shandley, Police Justice and Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of the House requiring a detailed account of the work and materials and expenditures in connection with the new Court House in the Third district, New York. He states that as the resolution did not reach him until three days after its adoption he has been unable to collect all the information within the prescribed time, ten days. He therefore asks an extension of time.

On motion of Mr. FOLEY ten days more were granted,
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to code to the time of times. Mr. ALBERGER book the floor on opposition to the bill, as calculated to divert trade from the State.

Mr. ALBERGER moved to strike out the first section, and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. FORT then took the floor and insisted that this was not a rivalry Lewsen Buffalo and Oswego, nor was it a matter of mere tolls on the canals, but it was a question affecting the commerce of this great State. The West, teeming with produce, is begging of this State to give it the means of transportation. We have given facilities in the past, but they are still insufficient, and it is now our duty to provide additional communication. Now, what is asked here by the West, They do not ask us to spend one cent of our money; they simply ask us to give them permission to build this great artery of communication. He declared that the opposition of Budaio to the measure was based on the fact that the banding of the grant passing through this canal would not be done in that city.

Attended to the canal process of the state of the communication. According the question was taken on striking Attended to declare the declared that the opposition of Budaio to the measure was based on the fact that the banding of the grant passing through this canal would not be done in that city. Banding of the grain passing through this canal would not be done in that city.

After further debate the question was taken on striking out, and it was carried by 43 to 27.

On motion of Mr. FORE progress was reported on the bill. In the Source Mr. CHAMPERS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried.

Mr. FORE moved a reconsideration, and that the motion be interested to the passing Carried.

EAST SEGADWAY RAILEGAD.

Authorizing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad ompany of New York to extend its track through Tenth and

Company of the state of the sta

OUR FILTHY STREETS.

Jackson S. Schultz Testifies to the Fraudu lence of the Street Cleaning Contract-Crying Abuses of the Present System-The Enormous and Mysterious Profits-Dangers

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21, 1872. The House Committee on Public Health held ession this morning to investigate the system of leansing the streets of New York city. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ TESTIFIED:

By reason of the position which I occupied during some portion of the year 1867 as President of the Board of Health, it was my duty to superintend the execution of the contract. Wassers, Brown, De Vries and Knapp had the contract before Mr. Whitney came in under my administration. It was deemed advisable by the corporation, in order to get the work theroughly done, to give a contract for a sufficient periol, to warrant contractors providing carts, horses, scows and all the paraphernalia necessary to do the work properly; therefore it was deemed a wisable to let the contract for ten years. The contract situates that all the paves streets and

he contract was got.

Mr. Brown, the present contractor, had tood witness that
Mr. Brown and not get the whole of the money mentioned in
the contract, and until Mr. Brown got into
THE HANDS OF THESE BAD PARTIES

the task of cleaning them much easier and less expensive, as street-sweeping machines can be used; the present system was all a fram, and residents of the best parks in the city were disgusted with the whole thing and preferred to have the work done by private contractors.

DR. ELISHA HARSIS

was then examined and said:—The streets now were positively thing, and the contractor had no excuse for neglecting to cleane them, as the weather had been unusually upon; it was to the unusually unclean condition of the streets that there had been so much stckness, and a contract for the removal of bith was enforced thoroughly. The provisions of the present contract were sufficient for all purposes, if only properly carried out; but under Mayor half government the work was neglected and a large sum

under Mayor hall's government the work was neglected and a large sum.

At the time of the cholera the then existing Roard of Health procured four tons of chloride of lime and fifty barrels of coal tar, which districtions were thoroughly used and the streets ofenneed at an extra cost of \$10,000 and yet last year an additional \$200,000 was voted for that identical work and the streets were not cleaned at all.

Things had been growing worse from day to day. It was not a matter of surprise to him that sickness prevailed to an alarming extent in New York, as the whole of those districts where garbage had been thrown to fill up and on which houses had been erected were hotbeds of disease—enough to poison a whole neighborhood. Although it had been asserted on theory that one year was sufficient to destroy the ciliuria and deleterious effects of that

EXCAYING VEGETABLE MATTER.

Experience had taught him that a lapse of forty years would not be sufficient to insure any person lying in those thouges being free from poison from the nousing saves arising from the ground. It was asserted that Mr. Howen received \$20,000 annually from individuals for removing askes and attending to work which he was bound to attend to under contract.

The committee then adjourned, with the under-standing that they would report in the shape of a bill to remove the abuses complained of.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22-1 A. M.
Symopsis for the last Treenty-four Hours. Easterly winds have prevailed over the Western

Gulf States, where rain is now reported; thence eastward over the South Atlantic and northeastward over the Middle and New England States. Clear weather has very generally prevailed. The backing to southerly, rising temperature and in-creased cloudiness, and has now extended its influence to the Onio Valley and over the Upper Lakes. occasional light snow has prevalled over the north-

The display of cautionary signals all along the Lakes will be resumed April 1. Probabilities, Clear and pleasant weather and rising tempera-

ture will prevail on Friday over the New England and Middle States, with winds backing gradually to southerly. The barometer will continue falling southerly. The barometer will continue falling north of the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds, rising temperature, increased cloudness and light rain and snow, and extend over the lower lake region. The area of rain over the Western Guif States will extend during the night over the Eastern Guif States, and on Friday to the Ohio Valley and over the South Atlantic States very generally; rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather are probable for the Northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four nours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1871. 1872. 1873. 1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 46 15 3 P. M. 50 27

6 A. M. 47 15 6 P. M. 46 26

9 A. M. 68 17 9 P. M. 42 23

12 M. 60 22 12 P. M. 43 21

12 M. 60 22 12 P. M. 43 21

Average temperature yeaterday. 20

POLICE CHANGES.

transferred the following sergeants:-Sergeant Griffith, from the Third to the Fifteenth, W. J. Looden, from the Thirty-first to the reath, and Obed Firth, from the Tenth to the Thirty-first

Ten days' further time was granted to the Clerk of New York county in which to answer the resolution as to affairs in his office.

The Wisconsin Land Steal Not Buried Yet.

Attempt to Resurrect It in the Senate.

THE TARDY CHICAGO CHARITY.

Railroad Dividend Tax in the Supreme Court.

THE KU KLUX CASE DISMISSED.

Paraguay and Brazil-The Treaty Not Onerous.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872. The St. Croix Land Swindle in the Senate

Carpenter's Chiselling.
The principal business of importance that was considered by the Senate to-day was the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad swindle, which was called up by Senator Carpenter, who asked non-concurrence in the action of the House, and for a commit-tee of conference. Mr. Sherman asked the Senate to concur in the House amendments, whereupon Mr. Carpenter made a little speech to show how this steal would redound to the good of the people of Wisconsin. Considerable discussion followed Mr. Carpenter's little endeavor in behalf of the swindle, but while his motion was pending the morning hour expired and further action was post-

Chicago Relief and Army Appropriation in

the House.
The Chicago Relief bill, with the Senate amendments, was taken up in the House to-day, and an attempt made to pass it at once. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, asked that time be granted to himself and his constituents to be heard upon this question. He said this bill was passed without the attention of the House being called to it particularly, and he people upon a proposition that so nearly related to the material interests of his constituency. Mr.

Mr. Dawes was impatient with delay. There position of this bill, but Mr. Cenger gained his point to have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it will be thoroughly canvassed before it passes. Michigan is wide awake, as she, together with Wisconsin, suffered deeply in the great fires which swept over desolated. The timber which was left them from the flames is the principal article of trade they have to depend upon; and this bill taking off the tax on lumber for the benefit of Chicago, it is claimed, will be of great injury to them. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in

Committee of the Whole after the disposition of the Chicago bill, with Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. General Slocum, of New York, made speech opposing two features of this bill. One was the practice of retiring officers of the regular army with the rank and pay they hold at the time they received their wounds, instead of that neld at the time of retirement. He instanced several cases which had come to his especial notice, rank of First Lieutenant, who was retired with the rank and pay of General. The support of the Ordnance Department he also opposed, and was facetions over the lanse of good old democratic for an officer to have any political opinions. With-out action the committee ross and the House ad-

The Railroad Dividend Tax in the Supreme Nos. 134 to 139, inclusive.—Barnes et al vs. The

Philadelphia and Reading Ballroad Company, and the same vs. ave other roads .- Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs in error were collectors and officers of the internal revenue service, and distrained property of the several railroad companies for the non-payment of taxes claimed to be due on certain dividends of stock and interest on bonds which had accrued and vere paid by the companies in January, 1870. Suits were brought against them as trespassers. They taxes for which the distraint was made. The companies demurred to the pleas, and this presented the question whether, under the 122d section of the Internal Revenue act, as amended by the act ber, 1869, but payable in the month of January, 1870, and interest paid in the month of January,

1870, were liable to a tax.

Judgment on demurrer was for the companies; out before they were rendered Congress passed the act of July, 1870, providing, among other things, that the 122d section of the act of 1864 should be construed to impose the taxes mentioned to the 1st of August, 1870. The effect of this provision is therefore involved as an additional question in The government insists that the act of 1864, which

repealed all previous provisions on the subject and upplied new provisious, and its supplements, have effected no change whatever in the character of the duty on railroad dividends, but that this duty remains as it was before, not limited in duration by virtue of any provision therein contained. The imitation upon the duration of the tax on incomes being inapplicable to the tax upon interest or coupons, dividends or profits imposed by the act of 1864, the officers of the revenue were warranted in collecting the taxes, and the Court erred in not so finding. The defendants in error urge that the income Tax law, which was in force on the 31st of December, 1864, did not apply to incomes accruing after that day, and that the tax on interest and dividends payable by railroad and certain other incorporations, under the act of 1864, was part of, and expired with, the general income tax which was in force on the 31st of December, 1869; also that the interest paid in January, 1870, must be treated as income of the recipi provisions of the act of 1570, it is submitted, cannot have any bearing upon the decision in these cases. The Attorney General and Solicitor General for the government; S. Hood and J. E. Gowan for delend-

The Naval Department Investigation.

The select committee to examine into the charges made against Secretary Robeson met this morning, all present excepting Mr. Voorhees, Mr. C. A. Dana was present with his counsel, Willard Eartlett. Secretary Robeson was also present. After a general conversation on the course to be pursued a resolution was offered by Mr. Peters allowing desire to have examined, and, by himself or counsel, examine such witnesses in relation to any matters within the scope of the committee, and also that the committee's preference would be to have both sides represented by counsel.

at seven o'clock. In the meantime the names of the witnesses will be furnished. Coolie Slavery in Caba.

Some time ago the house of Representatives called on the President for all information in the the re-enslavement of Chinese in the Island of Cuba by decrees lately issued by Captain General Valma-seda, and asking what action, if any, has been taken by the Executive to prevent the extension of human slavery contemplated by decrees. The President responds by communicating a translation of the decree of July, 1860, issued by the Spanish authorities, with regard to the importation and employment of Chinese, the decree setting form as and as being the most desirable labor. The Presi-

WASHINGTON. dent also communicated the decree of December, 1871, the principal object of which appears to be to modify, in some respects, the form of the previous decree and prescribe the mode of its enforcement.
The President does not respond to the latter part of the resolution.

Under Which Railway King, Committeeman The House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning had under consideration the location of the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Raliroad, and decided by almost an equally divided committee to report in favor of Colonel Thomas A. Scott's proposition for a single depot for that road. A mi-nority report favoring President Garrett's proposition for a grand union depot for all the roads will be presented and considered by the House to-

The Senate Arms Committee.
The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Wilson, of the Treasurer's office, with regard to the manner of keeping accounts, &c. Senator Schurz will be examined to-morrow morning. The South (arollan Ku Klux Cases

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the Ku Klux case No. 518, the United States vs. Avery and others, on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court of south Carolina, the motion to dismiss made by the government in this cause was now granted, the Chief Justice announcing that the case of the United controls this. In that case it was said (7 Wall 580) the motion to quash was clearly determinable character, and the denial of it could not finally decide any right of the defendant. it is usually refused unless in the clearest cases, and the grounds of it, if available, may be used on demurrer or motion in arrest of judgment. It is established therefore that the motion to quash falls within the principle which tion to review. The case cannot probably come to this Court on writ of error to final judgment under about two years, out a writ of habeas corpus hav-ing been issued for the relief of the prisoners, and their discharge being denied, that judgment has been brought here for review, and the case so presented will involve the constitutional questions whose hearing is deferred by this decision. It is expected that a motion will be made to-morrow to set a day for the argument.

The Trenty Between Paraguay and Brazil.

The statement that the new treaty between Brazil.

and Paraguay provides for cession to the former of all territory comprehended within the margin of the river Apa, for recognition on the part of Paraguay of the war debt of Brazil, and that a protectorate is to be established, is wholly contradicted by the Commercial Journal, of Rio Janetro, the official organ of the Brazinan government, which quotes he Pueblo, of Ascencion, in the following official

declaration:—

We are authorized by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state that the publication in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres of what purports to be the basis of the treaty celebrated with the Brazilian Minister is not true. First, the debt, amounting to \$360,000,000, or any other sum for the expense of carrying on the war, was not recognized at all, the amount to be fixed depending upon a convention to be made within two years, and in which the impovertished condition of the finances of the republic of Paraguay will be taken into consideration. Second, it has not been agreed that the frazilian army shall remain in Paraguay for any time. Third—Alhance, offensive or defensive, has not been agreed upon, much less a protectorate. Fourth—Territory in which Paraguay had incontestible right has not been ceded; on the contrary, Paraguay obtained a modification in this respect of what had been declared in the alliance treaty. As the treaty has not been ratified by Brazil its publication is impossible; but the people of Paraguay may be confident that their interests have been faithfully guarded and attended to.

Shipmusters and Citizenship.

Shipmasters and Citizenship. In reply to the question whether an ation seaman, who has resided years in this country, can be a mas ter of a coasting vessel after he nad declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury states that the master of a vessel documented under our laws, and en-gaged in the coasting trade, must be an american citizen, and if by naturalization the act must be complete. The Secretary of the Treasury has also decided that lighters conveying wood or other articles to a port, and carrying on their return trip merchandise for hire, are common carriers, and must be provided with proper marine papers, unless exclusively employed in the harbor of any

town or city. The "Culled Bredern" Stirring. The Colored National Labor Union, organized in the interests of the republican party and numbering upwards of three hundred organizations, principally in the South, are preparing for the campaign. J. H. Rainey, a color of member of the House of Representatives, will speak at Elmira on the 17th inst., and Isaac Myers, of Maryland, President of the Union, will speak in the same city on the 29th inst., the former in defence of the enforcement of the against the election of Davis and Parker.

A Beast.
C. W. Butts, temporarily residing here as a lawyer, was to-day found guilty by the Police Court of lascivious conduct towards school girls and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months. There are four more similar cases against

him pending.

No Japanese Lady Teachers Wanted.

The Japanese Minister authorizes the statement that the public are under a misapprehension in supposing that he is appointing lady teachers to go to Japan. The talse reports published in the papers have caused a very large number of persons to apply for positions, and it is quite impossible to return favorable answers. He thinks it due to these applicants that this notice should be given.

Consideration of the Tariff. The Tariff bill was then taken up, Mr. Freling huysen being entitle i to the floor in the considera tion of the will. Senators Logan, Morton and others made speeches, the pending question being the release from taxation of tea and coffee.

Didn't Mean to Hurt U.
At the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning a bill was agreed upon providing for the return of the Japanese indemnity

fund to that government.
Okalahoma.

The House Committee on Territories this morning had under consideration the creation of the new Territory of Okalahoms, but no final action was reached. It will be taken up to-morrow, and will it is believed, be lavorably reported upon.

The Custom House Inquiry.
The New York Custom House Investigating Committee this atternoon resumed and concluded the examination of George Bilss, Jr., with regard to party pointies in that city. The committee adjourned until one o'clock to-morrow.

(ustoms Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the

week ending March 9:-

New York \$3,918,650
Pairimore 223,220
Philadelphia 118,233
New Orleans 113,651 Receipts for the week ending March 16:-
 New York
 \$3,594,587

 Philadeiphia
 100,445

 Baitimore
 147,372
 Total.....\$3,842,404

1862 Poses Redeemed.

The amount of 1862 bonds redeemed to date by
the Secretary of the Treasury under the three calls

Stuart, of New York, are at the Arlington. General G. Pennypacker, United states Army (one

of the heroes of Fort Fisher); Captain F. A. Rac, United States Navy (who has just returned from assisting in laying the West India cable); Dewitt C. Hall and Edwin L. Alexander, of New York, ar

quartered at the Ebbitt House, Ex-Governor Henry H. Weils, of Richmond, Va., and General E. Shriver, of Frederick, Md., are stop-ping at Sykes' imperial Hotel.

on business with the Department of Justice. He has just closed a series of Ku Klux trials before the United States District Court at Jackson, and deits only object the development of agriculture in the clares the Enforcement act to be the best remedy island and to prevent a decline in its prosperity, yet applied for the suppression of political disorder